

The Victory of Socialism in the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics and Its World-wide Historic
Significance.

(The resolution adopted by the 7th Convention of Comintern
on the Report by Comrade Manylucky, August 20, 1935.)

Having heard the report delivered by Comrade Manylucky on the grand total of construction of socialism, the 7th Whole World Convention of Comintern admits with deep satisfaction that the decisive and definite victory of socialism in the U.S.S.R. has been obtained and the State of proletarian dictatorship has entirely been strengthened under the leadership of the Bolshevik Communist Party in all the Union as the total results of executing socialistic reconstruction and realizing the collectivization of national economy, the deportation of capitalistic elements and the extermination of rich farmers as a class.

I. Socialistic industrialization was successfully carried out. From the agricultural state, which was backward in economy and techniques, has advanced the Soviet Union to a great progressed industrial State of metallurgy, machine-making and the manufacture of aircrafts, automobiles and tractors. And it is becoming an electrical and chemical country. The Soviet Union is in a position in which it can produce any machine and any implement for production at its own factories. Large industrial cities have appeared in places which were formerly uninhabited. The old industrial zones have been expanded, new ones have been established and the industrialization of the districts which were formerly backward and old Czar's settlements are successfully being carried out. And as the results, they are changing into the nation's republics or districts of active and progressive industries. Highly skilled cadres for technicians, organizers and leaders in many and varied branches of production and processes of production have been brought up. Every success is furnishing a new and large possibility that industrialization of the whole national economy in the Soviet Union will increasingly develop in the future.

II. A great revolution in agricultural communities, that is to say, the collectivization of agriculture has been successfully made. Practically very difficult problem of transferring the majority of farmers to the way of socialistic development has been solved by the victory of the Kolkhoz system. A large-scale mechanized agriculture has been established based on the principle of socialism. The net-work of mechanic tractor stations

has been enlarged and Sovkhoz are becoming consolidated. Material and productive superiority of the Kolkhoz system has already become the propelling power in the work of further strengthening Kolkhoz and of promoting voluntary collectivization of agriculture. The grain problem has been solved. The stock-raising industry has begun to develop and is steadily growing. The existence of vast, uncultivated and fertile lands and the conversion into intensive agriculture which has already started, together with continuous increase in the degree of applying science and technique to agriculture assures the possibility that agriculture based on socialism in the Soviet Union will accomplish a large-scale development owing to Kolkhoz and Sovkhoz.

III. The material condition of working men in the Soviet Union has been fundamentally improved and their cultural level has been raised with a long stride. The unemployed have disappeared. Labourers and employees have increased in number, their degree of skillfulness has risen and their wages and the funds and scopes of social insurance works (sanatoriums, rest houses, free medical facilities, annuities for the disabled, all age pensions, etc.) are being increased and expanded. Working hours are reduced to 6 or 7 hours. Labor conditions are being improved rapidly. Various difficulties in the supply are being overcome successfully (abolition of the bread ration-ticket system; increase in the supply of flesh meats and fat for labourers in accordance with the future development of stock-raising industry.) The appearances of large cities or industrial centres have changed --- namely, housing or living conditions of labourers are being improved step by step. Instead of slums in residential quarters for labourers in large cities or industrial centres which are peculiar in capitalistic countries, grand, bright and sanitary residences for them have been and are being built. Poverty in the farming community has been wiped out as the results of collectivization of agriculture and extermination of rich farmers as a class, and farmers have had guaranteed rich livelihood and labor on such conditions that their energy is not so much exhausted as strengthened.

Solicitude for persons, laborers and cadres and especially for children are the most important of the activities of the Party, the State and all occupational associations or public organizations. The cultural level of laborers is being raised with rapid strides. The compulsory elementary education has come to be generally carried on in their native languages in all the republics of the Soviet Union. Millions of sons of laborers, farmers and workers are studying at secondary schools and colleges. A thick network of educational

facilities for children under the school age and that of night schools, education for adults have been expanded. In laborers' residential quarters, factories and villages, tens of thousand of clubs, theaters and cinema-houses have been built. Races in the Soviet Union, which were once oppressed, forgotten and deteriorated, have now been endowed with free and complete rights. Their culture which is racial in form and socialistic in substance is developing and flourishing. Women, together with men, are positive participants in the socialistic constructions. Young generation, who are growing on the conditions of the Soviet Union, unaware of the capitalistic exploitation, destitution and rightlessness but conscious of only advantages, duties and purposes of socialism, are involved in the socialist constructions. Science and all sorts of art have become more closely related to the extensive masses. Academicians, scholars, investigators, actors, writers, fine artists and all other sorts of artists have come back to the side of laborers. All those achievements of improving the material and cultural conditions, no matter how they may be gigantic in comparison with those of recent time or with those in every capitalistic country, indicate only the first step to a brilliant future and a perfect prosperity which will come into existence before long and also to the universal welfare for which socialistic States are striving.

IV. Great political strengthening of the proletarian dictatorship State has been accomplished. In the Soviet Union there exists the soundest and steadiest political structure --- namely, the extensive democratic state which is not separated from the general masses and is not against them, but is combined with them systematically, and protects their interests and leads their volition. The serious and fundamental changes in the social fabric of the Soviet Union which took place as the results of the socialistic reconstruction of national economy, of the extermination of the exploiting class and of the victory of the Kolkhoz system have newly expanded and strengthened the basis of the Soviet regime. Corresponding to those changes, and based upon the general masses' increasing confidence in the proletarian dictatorship, the Soviet regime has taken various measures for new and further democratization of its structure which is of great historical significance. For instance, the unequal election has been changed into an equal one, the indirect election with many grades into a direct one and the open voting into a secret one; suffrage has been expanded to new strata of the grown-up people and restored to those of the former rich farmers who proved actually by their faithful labor that they had stopped their resisting strife against the Soviet structure. Proletarian dictatorship is steadily advancing in accordance with continuous

strengthening and expansion of the direct combination between the Soviet Republics and an overwhelming majority of the general masses and residents and with the intensification of the entire positive and direct participation of the general masses in the administration of the State and in the guidance of socialistic constructions. The State of proletarian dictatorship is making the utmost efforts for the development of the proletarian democracy which was accomplished as the result of the extermination of the exploiting class, for the acknowledgement of the socialistic property as the basis of the Soviet society and for the simplification of the interests of the majority of residents in all Soviet Republics.

The Soviet Union which is faithful to its own principle of amicable friendship, freedom and independence of all races and States, fighting bravely for the maintenance of peace among each nation, and disclosing aggressive intentions of imperialistic plunderers, is taking all measures necessary for definitely protecting the socialistic fatherland of all laborers in the world from the plundering attack of imperialists who are threatening it. The 7th Convention of Comintern acknowledges with satisfaction that a mighty socialistic State has been established at present in the land of the former Czar's Russia which was completely broken down, and in the territory of the weak Soviet Union which confronted in its early period of development the possibility of being divided by imperialistic States. The Soviet Union is becoming a State of new human beings or a State of men's new social and individual living manners. Great remodelling of human beings is being carried on at the large blacksmith's shop of planned and socialistic labour which is based upon socialistic competition, the principle of dashing operation and the masses' initiative spirit. Greedy private-ownership-like and anti-social rights and customs which were transferred from capitalism are gradually disappearing. The charming condition of socialistic labour is assisting the re-education of criminals or offenders of laws, and the principle of inviolability of social property in the national economic field in urban and rural communities is permeating in the general livings. The public opinion and the self-criticism of the working masses have contributed exceedingly to the moral influence and the education or re-education of human beings. On the basis of strengthened new relations to labour and society, new living manners are being created, the consciousness and mentality of human beings are being reformed, a new generation which is sound, suitable for labouring and advanced in every aspect is being formulated. Among general masses, organisers, leaders, inventors, brave investigators of natural phenomena in the Arctic region hitherto unknown and conquerors of the stratosphere, atmosphere, deep sea, mountain summits or the bowels of the earth --- heroes are distinguishi

themselves one after another. Millions of laborers are dashing to the strong fortresses of technique, science and art and conquering them. The Soviet Union is becoming the State of new men who dash for their objectives, admire vivid lives, overcome every difficulty, and create great works.

V. The victory of socialism in the Soviet Union was achieved in the thorough conflicts among the rightists, "leftists" and opportunists of the Bolshevik Communist Party, and in the tenacious and pertinent struggles to overcome various immense difficulties. Those difficulties took place in relation to the low technical and economic levels of the State in the past, and moreover were accompanied with conditions that the reconstruction of the technical basis of the national economy and the fundamental re-establishment of the social economic structure had to be, amid the siege of hostile capitalistic States, in the shortest term, and by its own power and means, carried out. Those reconstructions and the rebuilding of the technical foundation of agriculture which related especially to the unification of small-scale agricultural managements into a large-scale management and to the extermination of rich farmers as a class were effected under the banner of proletariat's decisive attack against capitalistic elements. Remaining elements of the exploiting class supported by imperialists, though they had lost all their economic foundations, and kept showing their desperate resistance, and resorted to sabotage, hindrance, firing of crops, suspension of seeding, slaughter of cattle, etc. The proletariat succeeded in crushing the enemy's resistance, establishing the socialistic industry, strengthening the Kolkhoz system, and overcoming various difficulties which followed the necessity of rapid development of national economy. The possibility of establishment of socialism in a specific country which was foreseen by the genius of Lenin and Stalin has become the reality which can actually be perceived by millions of people of all the world. The historical question, "Who whom?" in the aspect of the internal problem --- that is to say, the question, "Whether socialism can overcome capitalism in the Soviet Union?" has been determined decisively and definitely in the victory of socialism. However, it does not mean that smashed remainders of the enemy against our class who lost all hopes to interrupt the development of socialism may stop doing sordid harms to laborers or to farmers of Kolkhoz in the Soviet Union.

More development of socialism which has gained the victory will be accompanied with other sorts of difficulties which contain a condition that, in the interior of the Soviet Union, remnants of capitalism in the consciousness of the people must be wiped out. As the result of the victory of socialism in the Soviet Union, the proletarian world revolution has

obtained solid footing in the struggle which has becoming acute concerning the solution of the question --- "Who whom?" --- in the aspect of international problem.

VI. The victory of socialism in the Soviet Union is of world-wide significance. The victory of socialism in the Soviet Union which laborers and members of Kolkhoz in the Soviet Union have gained under the guidance of Comrade Stalin who is a comrade of great Lenin and a leader of laborers in all the world, and with the support of the international proletariat has aroused an acute metamorphosis in the consciousness of laborers of all countries. Namely, that victory has convinced the masses of Social Democrat laborers or of other laborers who follow other principles of the necessity of all-fronts struggle for the realization of socialism and is playing a rôle which is a definite element in realizing the unity of fighting proletarians.

Moreover, that victory crushes the long fostered idea and the understanding about the persistence and the stability of capitalism, clarifies the failure of the bourgeois theory and attempt of the "renovation" of capitalistic society, gives a stimulus to the working masses to carry out a revolution, and inspires them with the confidence in their own power and with the belief in the necessity and the actual possibility of overthrowing capitalism and establishing socialism. Before the eyes of millions of laborers in capitalistic States and colonial countries, before the eyes of all the exploited and the oppressed, the way of emancipation --- the way of socialism which has been opened by the real instance in the Soviet Union has been brightly lighted.

The socialistic structure of the Soviet Union guarantees the following matters:

To laborers, --- the emancipation from the menace of unemployment and the capitalistic exploitation, and the possibility to work not for exploiters or parasites but for their own sake, to administer the State and national economy and to lead cultural lives improving assiduously their material condition.

To farmers, --- the land, the emancipation from the slavery of land-owners, usurers, and bankers and from severe and heavy taxes, the relief from panic, ruin, decline and poverty, the incessant betterment of their richness and culture, and the basic reduction of their labour.

To the petit bourgeoisie masses in cities, --- the emancipation from the threat of bankruptcy, from the oppression of enormous capital and from ruin and decline, and the possibility to discover their positions as honest laborers in the socialistic economic structure so as to carry out the fundamental improvement of their own mental and material lives.

To intelligentzia, --- wide freedom and conditions necessary for completing their knowledge, ability and talent, large stimulus and scope of activity for their creative activities and the fundamental improvement of their material and cultural lives.

To the residents of colonies and protectorates, --- the racial emancipation from the yoke of imperialists, the possibility to raise the level of their national economy up to that of the most advanced State, the enhancement and the development of their racial culture, and the free and completely entitled participation in the international activity.

VII. In consequence of the victory of socialism, the Soviet Union has become a great power in national policies, economy and culture which will influence the world policies, has become the nucleus of influence and unity among all races and States which are concerned about the maintenance of international peace, has become the fortress of laborers in all States against the threat of war, and has become powerful means by which all laborers in the world can be united against the reactionary influence in the world. The victory of socialism which has changed the Soviet Union into a power to stimulate the activities of the extensive strata of residents, of the class, of races, of the people and of the State means that a new and vast change --- the advance of socialism and retreat of capitalism --- has been brought to the influence relations of classes in the world-wide scope and that a new stage in the proletarian world revolution has been set forth. With the historical influence relation obtained since the 6th Convention of Comintern, the proletarian movement in the world is approaching the second battle of war and revolution. That historical influence relation itself determines the basic problem of the proletarian world revolution, and from such historical influence relation is derived the following primary obligation for the laborer class and workers throughout the world and for all branches of Comintern: Assist the strengthening of the Soviet Union and fight against her enemy by all power and means! Even in war time for the Soviet Union as well as in peace time, the advantages of strengthening the Soviet Union, of increasing her great power, and of insuring her victory in all branches and all aspects of the struggle correspond completely and closely with the advantages of the laborers throughout the world in their struggles against their exploiters and with those of the people of colonies or the oppressed races, and condition or facilitate the success of the proletarian world revolution and the victory of socialism in all the world. Therefore, to assist and to defend the Soviet Union and to cooperate with her for her victory against all enemies of the Soviet Union must determine the actions of everyone of true

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No. 1

聯邦に於ける社會主義的勝利とその全世界史的意義
同志又リスキーの報告演説に因りて、第七回コミンテルン
大會が採択した決議 一九三五年八月二日

聯邦に於ける社會主義建設の總計に因する同志又リ
スキーの報告演説を聴取して第七回全世界コミンテルン大會
は國民經濟、社會主義的再建、實施集團化の實現、
資本主義的要素の放逐、そして階級としての富農の
撲滅の總結果として、聯邦に於ける社會主義的決定的確
定的な勝利とプロレタリアート独裁國家の全面的な強化
とを全聯邦ホリエンギキ共産黨の指導の下に達成されん
と深く満足をもつて認める。

社會主義的工業化は成功的行はれ、經濟的に又技術
的に立役れた農業國から、聯邦は冶金と機械製造と
航空機自動車とクレーン製造の先進的大工業國となる。
そして電氣と化学の國となりつゝある。聯邦は自國の工場で
如何なる機械をも、如何なる生産用具をも造り出すことが出
来る状態にある。以前は無人の境であった大工業都市が
出現した。従来の工業地帯は拡充され、新しい工業地帯が打
立てられ、以前の立役れた地方や昔のツァーラ植民地の工業化は
成功的行はれつゝある。そしてその結果それは寧ろ深刻とした
進歩的大工業の民族共和國や民族地方となりつゝある。数
多の、そして多種多様な生産部門及び生産過程に於ける
技術者、知識者及び指導者の高度に熟練した要員が養成

1949. Dec. 15-33

10.3

定又上述の條件は着々と改善されつゝある。資本主義に特有の
大都市工業地帯に於ける労働者は住居の貧民窟がはりに広散
ら明々として衛生的な労働者住宅が建てられ、又建てら
れつゝある。農業の集団化を階段としての富農の撲滅を経て農
村に於ける貧窮は消滅し、農民には豊かな生活と彼等の力を振
れさせずそれを強める様々な條件の下に於ける労働が保障され
る。労働者幹部、就中兒童に対する配慮は、党、國家及び凡中
の職業組合や公共機関の活動の中心的部分とされてゐる。
労働者の文化水準は著しく高められつゝある。一般義務初等教
育は聯邦中の全共和國に於て、彼等の生れた民族語で実施される様に
なつた中等学校及び高等専門学校は何百万とある労働者農民
勤務員の子弟が受けてゐる。相応な年齢前兒童教育施設
設網も成年者の爲の特別教育夜間学校研究所及び講座網は最
尤もこれに労働者居住区に、工場又農村に、数々のクラブ、劇場、映画
劇場が建設され、以前には抑圧され、忘れられ、退化してゐたが
今では自由な、そして完全な権利と与へられたソ聯邦諸民族の
その形式と形式民族的内容に於て社会主義的文化は、
益々発展と繁栄を遂げてゐる。婦人は男性と並んで社会
主義建設の積極的な参加者である。社会主義の建設には、ソ
エトの條件の下に成長し、資本主義的な搾取も、困窮も、無
利も知らず、社会主義の利益と任務と目的のみを自覺してゐる若
世代が包含されてゐる。科学と凡ゆる種類の芸術は、最も名
な大衆に於て身近なものとなつた。学生、會員、學者、研究家、
俳優、作家、美術家及び凡ゆる種類の芸術家は、この

此はロッキンガムと独裁國家、偉大なる政治的強化が達成された。
 シンガポールの國には最も強固な確乎たる政治体制が、即ち國
 民大衆が、切離されぬ。彼等は皆反せずして役等に組織
 的に従ひ付いた。そして彼等の利益を擁護し、彼等、竟て主導
 的に支配するに至り、國家を存するに至る。國民経済、社会
 主義的の再建と、採取階級撲滅と、これより天体制勝利、強
 果した。聯邦の社会組織に於ける深刻な、そして根本
 的の改革は、シンガポールの政權の基礎、新し、擴張強化
 とを齎した。これ等の改革に適応し、支配的な國民大衆がプロ
 ロキと独裁に對する増大した信頼の念に依據して、シンガポ
 ールの政權は、大まかに史の意義を有する。その体制、新し
 たり一層の民主化、諸方策と実施した。即ち不平等選挙
 と平等なものに多く、段階のあつたものも直接選挙に公用投
 票と秘密投票に改へ、國民の新しい成年層に選挙権を依
 張し、以前、富農の中、シンガポールの体制に對する反抗斗争を止め
 ることを忠実に勤勞を以て實際に証明した者達に對して、その
 選挙権も復活した。プロキと獨裁の發展は、シンガポ
 ールと國家大衆、國民の圧倒的大多數と、直接的な従ひ付く

1949. Dec. 15-33

1533

1900

の適用は、強化と拡張の途に沿って、又國家の管理と社会主義建設を指導する國民大衆の全面的なとして積極的な直接参加の強化の途に沿って着々と進みつつある。搾取階級の撲滅、活果達成されたプロレタリアデモクラシーの発展と、ソヴェト社会主義としての社会主義政權を確立し、凡ゆる聯邦共和國國民大衆の利益の單一化の實現とも、プロレタリア独裁の國家を全力を挙げて強化しつつあるのである。

全民族及び國家の友好と自由と独立とを自己の主義に忠實な聯邦は、諸民族間の平和確保の爲に毅然として斗ひ帝國主義的掠奪者達、侵略的企圖を暴露して、全世界勤勞者、社会主義の祖國と、それと密着する帝國主義者達の掠奪的攻撃が、断乎として護る爲に必要となる方策をとつてゐる。そして赤い軍閥ニミナル大会は、元全に打破られた旧世界のロニヤ地にも、その発展の初期には帝國主義者達による分割の可能性の前に立たされてゐる微弱なソヴェト國家の地に、今や強い社会主義の國家建設されんことも満足して確認する。

聯邦は新しい人間、國人の新しい社会的及び個人的生活様式の國となりつつある。

社会主義競争と交響作業主義と大衆の創意的發意の基礎の上に立つた計画的社会主义勤勞と言ふ大きな政治場の中を人間、偉大な改造が行はれ、

1905

ある資本主義が引越がれた強慾な、私的所有者的、反社会的な権利や習慣は次第に消滅しつつある。魅力的な社会主義勤勞の状態は罪人や法律違反者の再教育と助成し都市

No. 6

Deference Doc. 1533

及に農村、凡ゆる國民經濟部門に於ける社會的財富生産不可慢。原理は一般生活流の中に浸透してゐる。
勤勞大衆の予論と自己批判とに道德的影響を。
人間教育、再教育の巨大な力と云ふた。勤勞に對する
又社會に對する強化された欲、關係、基礎、上は
對して生活様式が溢り出され、人間、意識と心理改造
が行はれ、健全な勤勞に適した。そして凡ゆる面に進
歩した對して近代が形成されつゝある。人民大衆の中から
組織が指導者から光明が又今迄知られてゐる
左北極地方に於ける自然現象、勇猛な研究家が、成層
圈や大氣深處、火山、地殻、征服者、英雄達が演々と頭角を現はつ
て數百萬の勤勞者を技術、科学、芸術の聖國を要塞
に對して突進し、それを征服してゐる。聯邦は目標
に對して突進する。洗滌としての生命と狂歌する。
そして凡ゆる困難を克服し、偉大な事業を創造
する對して人間、國となりつゝある。

Def. Doc. 1533

No. 7

五、ソ連邦に於ける社会主義の勝利は、全連邦、ホリエン、
キ、共産党の、右翼、及び「左翼」曰知見主義との徹底
的斗争の中に、又諸々の莫大な困難を克服する為の頑
強な、そして永續的な斗争の中に於て達成されたものである。
これ等の困難は、國の技術的、經濟的水準が従来低
いものであったことに因聯して生じたものであり、而も、敵意
ある資本主義の包圍の中で、極めて短期間に、自分自
身の力と手段とを以て、國民經濟の技術的基礎を建
て直し、社会經濟体制の根本的再建設を遂行しな
ければならぬといふ条件をもったものであった。この再建、
そして特に、小農經營を大規模な集團經營に統合
すること、及び階級としての富農を撲滅することと因聯
した、農業の技術的基礎盤の改造は、資本主義的要
素に対するプロレタリアートの決定的攻撃の旗印とな
るに於て、帝國主義者共々に依つて支持され、擯取階
級の残存分子達は、凡ゆる經濟的地盤を失ひ乍らも、
絶望的な反抗を示し、續いてサボタージュ、妨害、收穫
物の放火、播種運動の停止、家畜の殺戮等々
へと走つた。プロレタリアートは敵の反抗を粉碎し、強力な
社会主義工業を創建し、コルホズ体制を強固にし、
國民經濟の急激な發展の必要性に伴ふ諸困難
を克服することに成功した。しーニンスタールンに依つて
天才的に予見された、特定の國に於ける社会主
義建設の可能性は、全世界の何百万と云ふ人々に

ように實際に知見され得る現象となつた。國內問題、
 國際問題、誰が誰を云ふと云ふ、歴史的問題、
 即ちソ聯邦に於ける社会主義に対する社会主義の
 勝利如何と云ふ問題は、決定的にソ聯邦の確定的に社
 会主義の勝利と決定した。然し乍ら云ふことは、社会主義
 の発展を妨害せんとするに於ける希望を失つた階級、
 敵の粉砕された残存分子達、ソ聯邦の労働者や
 コルホーズ農民に対して甲子劣る害を加へることを止
 めるであらうと云ふことを意味するものではなから
 勝利を得た社会主義がより一層發展する為にはソ聯
 邦の内部に於て人々の意識中に於ける社会主義の残滓
 を克服しなければならぬ。ソ聯邦に於ける社会主義の勝利
 諸困難を伴ふであらう。ソ聯邦に於ける社会主義の勝利
 に依つてプロレタリア世界革命は國際問題の面に於て
 誰が誰を云ふ問題の解決をめぐつて尖鋭化する
 ある斗争に於て確乎たる地歩を獲得したものである。
 ソ聯邦に於ける社会主義の勝利は全世界の反
 義を有する勝利である。偉大なるソ聯邦の戦友、全
 世界労働者、領袖同志、ソ聯邦の指導者、下國
 階級のプロレタリアートの支持を得て、ソ聯邦の労働者及び
 コルホーズ農民達を獲得して、ソ聯邦に於ける社会主義
 の勝利は、全國の労働者、意識の中に深刻な重要事
 を呼起し、ある。即ちこの勝利は、社会主義の労働
 者その他の主義を奉ずる労働者の広範な大

No. 8

Def. Doc. 1533

Leg. Doc. 1533

衆に、社会主義實現の爲に全面的な斗争が必要であることを確信させ、戦斗的プロレタリアの団結を実現することにして決定的要因たる役割を演じてゐる。又その勝利は、資本主義の永續性と確平に關する、永年に亘つて養はれ、また觀念と認識とを物碎し、資本主義社会の司更新と云ふブルジョアの理論と企圖の破産を明瞭にし、勤労大衆に對し、革命遂行への刺戟を与へ、彼等に自分自身の力に對する確信と、資本主義殲滅して社会主義を打立てることの必要性とその實際的可能性に對する信念とを吹込んでいる。資本主義諸國及び植民地諸國の何百万と云ふ勤労者の目前に、凡ゆる搾取され抑圧された人々の目前に、解放の途がソ聯邦の實例に依つて開かれた社会主義の途が、明かな光を以て照し出されてゐるのである。

ソヴェートの社会主義体制は次のことを保障する。

即ち、

労働者に對しは、——失業の脅威と資本主義的搾取からの解放を、搾取者や寄生者から爲すべく、自分自身の爲に働き、國家及び國民經濟を管理し、自己の物質的狀態を幾分改善して文化的生活を享受する可能性を保障する。

農民に對しは、——土地を地主、高利貸、銀行家の奴隸から、又苛酷な税金からの解放を、恐慌と喪失と

10.9

衰頹と貧窮とからの救済を、そしてその曲直な文化性の
挽回を向上及びその労働の根本的軽減とを保障する。
都市の小ブルジョア大衆に対しては、破産の脅威から巨
大資本の抑圧から、そして破滅と衰頹とからの解放を、社
会主義経済組織中に誠実な勤労者としての地位を
発見し、自己の物質的及び精神的生活の根本的な改
善を遂げるべき可能性を保障する。

智識階級に対しては、自己の智識、能力、才能を
完成させる為に必要な条件と広範な自由を、創造
の為の大きな刺激と活動範囲を、そして物質的及
び文化的生活の根本的改善とを保障する。

植民地及び保護國の住民に対しては、一帝國主
義者の専横から民族の解放と、急速にその國民
経済を最先進國の水準に迄引上げる可能性と、民
族文化の昂揚及び発展とを、そして國際的活動の
自由な又完全に權利ある参加とを保障するもので
ある。

七、社会主義の勝利を以て、聯邦は、世界政策に、影
響を及ぼす國家政策上の、經濟上の、又文化上の偉
大な力となり、國際平和の維持に、関心を有する全ての
民族、國、更に國家の勢力と團結の中心となり、四戰
争の脅威に対する全國の勤労者の防壁となり、
世界の反動に抗して、金銀の勤労者が團結する強力な矢とな
る。である。ソ聯邦をして、住民の広範な層の、階級

Ref. Doc 1533

No. 11

の民族、國民のやうに國家を動かす力と化せしめた社会主義の勝利は、世界的規模に於ける階級、勢力、力、関係、に、社会主義の前進、次、資本主義の後退と云ふ新しい巨大な変動を齎らし、これを意味し、プロレタリア世界革命に於ける新しい一段階の始まりを意味するものがある。

オ六回コミンテルン大会以後獲得されたこの歴史的な勢力、関係を以て世界のプロレタリア運動は戦争と革命の事二回に近付きつゝあり、その勢力、関係、自体がプロレタリア世界革命の根本的課題を決定するのであり、この様な歴史的勢力、関係から、全世界の労働者階級及び勤労者にとって、又コミンテルンが全支部に於て、次の様な主義的義務が結論されるのである。即ち、

凡ゆる力と手段とを以てソ連邦の強化を援助し、ソ連邦の敵に對して斗争せよ。平和時に於けると同様、ソ連邦に對する戦争の條件下にあつてもソ連邦を強化し、その偉力を増大させ、斗争の凡ゆる部門、凡ゆる面に於けるその勝利を確保することの利益は、全世界の勤労者の搾取者に対する斗争に於ける彼等の利益と完全に一致して密接に合致するものであり、帝國主義に抗して斗争する植民地の又抑圧された民族の利益と合致するものであり、プロレタリア世界革命の成功と全世界に於ける社会主義の勝利とを

No. 12

Defence Doc. 1533

條件ヲ促進せしむるものがある。故に、聯邦を援助し、
それを防衛し、凡ゆる聯邦の敵に對するその勝利に協力
することば、各ダロツア一革命組織の、眞の革命家
各人の、社会主義者、共產主義者、無党者、労働者、
勤勞者、及び農民各人の、誠實なるインテリゲンツト及び
民主主義者各人の、それヲ擁取し、フリスムと帝國
主義的暴政の壓迫を復滅せしめ、又帝國主義戦争からの
救済を要求する人々、更に民族間の友好と平和を
及、全世界に於ける社会主義の勝利を要求す
る人々各人の行動を決定するものとして受けつけらるる

(終)